WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Decisions on Imports.

Sprague, of Rhode Island, Vindicated.

The Last Night of the Forty-First Congress.

AN ALL NIGHT SESSION

All the Appropriation Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871. The Appropriation Bills Passed-Points of the

Conference Reports.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was the occasion of so much assensation in conference committees, was finally agreed to this evening, and the report of the conten o'clock by a vote of 107 to 86, all the democrats and about thirty republicans voting against it. It was charged that the appropriation of half a million dollars for the erection of a new State Department building was a job for the benefit of a party here owning a stone quarry. This was a Senate amendment, and was yielded to by the conferees on the part of the House. A fight was also made upon the proposition to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Courts of the United Stafes. This was also a Senate amendment. General Logan charged that the conference committee had discriminated against other judges of the United States courts for the purpose of favoring those of the Supreme Bench, and the Circuit Judges. The other Senate amendment to increase the salaries of the heads of bureaus was defeated in conference. A proposition was made to lay the conference report on the table, which would, of course, have carried the bill with it. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, made a strong appeal to the House not to detent the bill on account of one or two obnexious appro-

The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation till contains a compromise between the contracting parties on the vexed question of the Concinnati and Newbort Bridge Company. The parties are allowed to go to the courts for a settlement of their grievances. The proposition of the steam boat owners was to compel the railroad companies who own the bridge to construct it with spans 100 feet above the water. The c nference Committee struck out the Senate amendment requiring the Postmaster General to reaward the contract for stamped envelopes to the lowest responsi-

The Army Appropriation bill, as agreed to in conference, contains the Senate amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Pacific railroad companies fifty per cent of their earnings from government business. The Senate amendment providing for the payment ciaims of loyal Southerners for forage and other property taken during the war was struck out, and a new provision inserted to the effect that the President shall appoint a commission to adjudicate these claims.

in the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported by the conference committee, there is a compremise measure intended to fix up the quarrel between the tipe and staff officers of the navy. It is believed, however, that it will not satisfy either party.

Treasury Decisions as to Imports. A synopsis of the decisions rendered by the Trea. sury Department for the month of January was to day sent to the Collectors of Customs. The Departments has heretofore decided and it has been se held by the courts that goods produced east of the Cape of Good Hope and imported from a place west thereof, although otherwise tree from duty, are, when so imported, subject to the discriminating duty imposed by section six of the act of Morch 2 1868. Goods so situated under the new Tariff act would, therefore, be still subject to said discriminating duly. The regulations of this department, article seventy-two, parts ave and twelve, of October 1, 1870, require that one of the duplicate manifests or transportation entries in cases of merchandise destined for ports other than that of original importation shall be forwarded to the Collector at the port of destination, care being taken that such mantlest or transportation entry be forwarded in time to be received at the port of desunation in advance of such merchandise. The department, after due consideration, has concluded to acquiesce in the decision of the United States Circuit Court and reverse its former instructions accordingly. The dutiable value of mait imported from Canada will, therefore, hereafter be taken at its value in bond in that country, when it shall satisfactorily appear that the article was purchased in bond. The same rule will be held applicable to tea, coffee, wine, &c., exported from England to the United States which are chargeable with duty on their entry into consumption in that country, but which is not exacted on the exportation thereof from bond, and also to any other importation similarly situated. Silk and cotton vestings so styled, but sold as a pure silk article, were found upon examination to contain a very small proportion of cotton, and were properly classified under the first aubdivision of section eight, act of June 30, 1864, as silk vestings, subject to a duty of sixty per cent as valorem. A manifest of a vessel sworn to by the muster before clearance cannot be amended during his absence, as both the law and regulations hold him responsible for the correctness of the manifest at the time of its lodgment, and for the correctness of amendments which may be made to it afterwards. In the case of goods covered by a transportation entry arriving at different times and by different vessels rewarehousing, entry of the entire quantity may be made on the arrival of the first instalment of the goods, and withdrawal entries made if so desired by the importers. Cotton gloves e iged at the wrist with a small stripe or stripes of colored worsted yarn, kuit in for the purpose of ornament, should be classified as "cotton hosiery," at a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem,

under section six of the act of June 30, 1864. Senator Sprague's Cotton Speculations. Senator Thurman, from the select committee appointed, on motion of Senator Sprague, to investigate the charges made against him of unlawful traffic with rebels in Texas during the late war, to-day submitted a report. The committee, after reviewing all the papers furnished by the War Department, say they find no evidence of any comphony of Senator Sprague in the alleged transac They implicate Messrs. Harris and Hoyt and probably some others, but say there is nothing to implicate Senator Sprague. The report quotes the unsworn statement of Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, and includes the list of witnesses furnished by him, some of whom are in Texas, others in Colorado, others in New York, and the most im. portant one, Colonel Reynolds, is in Europe. The report concludes as follows:-

All that your committee can do under the circumstances, and after having found that there is nothing in the papers implicating Senator Sprague, is to ask, as they now do, that they be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The report contains a letter from G. W. Paschal, counsel for Senator Sprague, asking the continuance of the committee during the next session in order that, in justice to Senator Sprague, the witness named by Mr. Jenckes be examined, but the report says this is a request not within the province of the committee to decide. The committee were accordingly discharged from further con-

sideration of the question. The Redemption of Old Colus.

Both houses have passed the bill authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in lewful money, under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, all copper, brouze, nickel and base metal comage of any kind heretofore authorized by law when presented in) under this authority, these come are presented for

redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discontinue or diminish the manufacture and issue of such coinage until otherwise ordered by him. There are \$10,000,000 of them in the country. Comparative Statement of Experts and Im-

Monthly report No. 6 of the Bureau of Statistics. just issued, gives a statement of the exports for the calendar year 1870 as compared with 1869, showing that in the latter year the imports exceed the exports \$68,692,422, while in the former year the excess was only \$2,214,493, being an apparent improvement of \$66,477,925. Deducting, however, the difference in the warehouse account, the real im provement of 1870 over 1869 is \$61,771,737.

Nominations Fent to the Senate. The following nominations were sent to the Senate

William Story, to be United States Judge for the Western district of Arkansas; Homer T. Yanyan, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Texas; R. B. McPherson, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of Texas; James Brooks, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Arkansas; Sidney Cooper, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Cape Vincent, New York.

The Indian Territory and White Settlers. The following remonstrance against the opening of Indian territory to white settlers was received to-

missioners in this city:—
To the Board of Indian Commissioners: To the Board of Indian Commissioners:

To the undersigned, Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, representing nine yearly meetings of Friends residing in twenty-two States of our Union, have seen with servow the reported resolution of a State Legislature instructing its Senators and Representatives to urge upon Congress the opening of Indian territory for activement; and although we cannot believe that either Congress or the people of the United States will listen to a proposition of unjues to the Indians and so dangerous to the interess and welfare of the nation, we deem it a in occasion to sake you, and, trough you, all good citizens to indie in securing to this deeply injured pepple the home solemnly guaranteed to them and to their posterity. Our object, when we accepted the invitation of the Fresident to aid in carrying out ms just and peacetul policy, was to extend to the Indians the benefits of Christian civilization according to the Gospei of Christ. This experience has shown that the could not be accomplished solong as they were subjected to the schemes of unprincipled men whose influence is subversive of every effort to instill the principles of Christianity. The piedge of anticient territory on which these people could be thus instructed and shielded from adverse influences, was the understood condition on which the Society of Friends entered upon their arducus engagement. If this condition is to be disregarded and the floodgates of iniquity are to be opened upon them, it will be worse than useless to expect success in the great object of our endeavore. On the other hand we have induity table evicence that the faithful execution of our citigations will result in elevating them into useful and law actiding citizens.

will retuit in elevating them into useful and law-abiding citizens.

Signed at a meeting of the aforesaid committee, held at Baltimore the second day of the third mouth, 1971:—

William C. Taber and Edward Earle, of the New England Yearly Meeting; William B. Collins and Benjamin Tatham, of the New York Yearly Meeting; Thomas Wistar and John S. Garrett, of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting; Prancis T. King and J. Carey Thomas, of Baltimore Yearly Meeting; William Nicroison, of North Carolina Yearly Meeting; John Butter and George H. Jenkins, of Ohio Yearly Meeting; Murray Shirdley and E. L. Johnson, of Indiana Yearly Meeting; Amos Doan and Benjamin H. Wright, of Western Yearly Meeting; Lindley M. Hoag and Joseph D. Hoag, of Iowa Yearly Meering.

The Last Night of the Session.

WASHINGTON, March 4-1 A. M. Both houses are still in session at this hour, without any prospect of an adjournment. The Senate is still engaged on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The House is waiting for the Senate's action on that bill, and meanwhile is disposing of some pension bills on the Speaker's table, to which there is no objection. The indications point to an all night

THE CUSTOM HOUSE REPORT.

Result of the Investigation of Senator Patterson's Committee.

The General Order and Cartage Business in New York.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM UNSATISFACTORY

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871. The joint select committee on retrenchment, who were, by a resolution of the Sonate, passed December 14, 1870, instructed to furnish a comparative detailed statement of the cost of collecting the customs revenue of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, with such recommendations favoring a reduction in such expenses as they may deem compatible with the interests of the public service; also to particularly report on the present system and practices connected with the warehousing business at the port of New York; also in relation to what is commonly known as the general order busin cartage of goods while in custody of the government, beg leave to submit the following REPORT:-

Under the first clause of the foregoing resolution the committee have prepared a comparative attenuent of the customs collections from various sources also the expenses and percentage of expense on the annual collection at each of the case of the above named ports, with the exception of San Francisco, for the year ending a latent of the same from the spendix. The percentage of expense ranges from 0.179 on \$5.20,128,965 13 of collections at New Orieans, or 10,109 on \$5.50,120 to of collections at New Orieans at the cost of collecting at New Orieans has since been materially reduced, as is shown by a similar statement of the ountoing business at that port for the six months ending December 31, 1870.

The percentage of expense is no criterion by which to dudge the comparative economy of the administration at the different ports.

A certain amount of official machinery is necessary whenever a custom house is established, and the ratio of expense is necessarily the greatest where the business is the smallest. There are other circumstances which should be taken into consideration, but which can be ascertained only by a more extended examination than the committee have had time to make.

They do not, therefore, feel prepared to recommend any plan for the expense with the revenue without further investigation and comparison.

extended examination than the committee have had time to make.

They do not, therefore, feel prepared to recommend any plan for BEDUCING THE EXPENSES OF COLLECTING the revenue without further investigation and comparison. The committee have spent considerable time and have taken a large amount of testimony upon the subjects embraced in the latter part of the resolution. A brief explanation may conduce to a better understanding of whaf is known as the GENERAL ORDITABLEGIANSE.

After a vessel is entered at the Custom House a certain time is allowed to consignees in which to pay their duties and take postession of their goods. At the expiration of that time a general order is given by the Collector of the Port to discharge the cargo, and all merchandise remaining on board is landed and delivered into the custody of the Custom House officials. Goods discharged under this order are known as "General Order Goods." Under the law of 1994 the time allowed was five days. In 1864 it was reduced to three days, and in 1861 to one day.

Under the ruffing of the then Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. S. P. Chace, the law of 1861 was interpreted to allow forty-eight hours from the time of entry, and that construction still obtains. Prior to 1864 the time allowed gave the merchant ample opportunity to pay his duties and take his goods, so that very little was left to be discharged under take his goods, so that very little was left to be obscharged under law his goods, so that very little was left to be obscharged under general orders, and the government itself conducted what little there was of the general order business. As, however, the use of steam vessels increased and business began to be conducted in a more rapid manner, the long delay was found to opreat a burden upon ship owners, and the law of 1864 not only reduced the time for the discharge of steamers, but provided that in case a contract was made for immediately and the steamship lines to business the law of the parture. This is a matter of no assumer regular days

of private parties, where they are charged an month's storage, athough removed by the owners instably on their arrival. This entails a REAVY EXPENSE FOR CARYAGE AND STORAGE, averaging, according to the teatimony, about \$1.75 on every package, large or small, and the goods are subjected to the danger of their and damage during the transit from the vessel to the atorchouse. This charge is paid by the steamship companies if the goods are emoved from the general order store within forty-eight hours, but at the expense of the importers through increased rates of freight. All the general order business being done at two storehouses, they are very much crowded, which necessarily produces confusion and delay, to the great isonvenience of the merchants.

The committee have been able to discover no advantage resulting from this change to any one except parties controlling the general order business. The for taking the general order goods away from the Jersey City and Hoodsen afore aware that they were unsafe, and that the steamship companies or their agents were that they were also used for bonded goods, and that the steamship companies or their agents were thermelves importers, having their own goods, and that the steamship companies their own goods, and took stores. All these charges have been tovesticated in these of the Treasury Agents were astinated that they could not be supported by the cytidence. They would be committee and to the committee and the Treasury agents were salished that they could not be supported by the evidence. They are not also were thermelves importers, having their own cridence was proved about the discover and the working that there had been any amonging from them. Could be not of but the agents of but the country of the merchant testified that during the past ten years at the warelease in the city of New York he has lost by their shoul Selb, so, without recognized liability on the part of any one. Other merchants testified that during the past ten years at the warelease in the city of New Yor

similar experience.
THYY ALSO COMPLAIN
of Jamage to their goods by being bandled by inexperienced
carbach and of the heavy rates of insurance they are compelled to pay on account of the exposed position. The preent
ge, eras order stores at New York have not been equally free
from franks on the government. In one instance, during the
last running, a large amount of goods was removed from

one of the general order stores in New York, evidently by collusion with the owners, in order to avoid the payment or divides, and their place was supplied with similar cases filled the store follows. The fraud was discovered and the payties controlling the store fod to avoid arrest, and the government ordered the store to be closed. The committee bave sought to learn fully the

dered he store to be closed. The committee have sought to learn fully the

MERITS AND DEMERITS

of the present system, as compared with those of the one which have been proposed, in order to devise if possible a more satisfactory one. With this view they nave received the testimony and suggestions of the Custom House officers and of some of the most prominent importers of New York. All seem to agree that there is room for improvement, though different in opinion as to the means by which the existing twis may be removed. Merchants importing by steamstip lines which land at Hoboken of Jerser City were general fine which land at Hoboken of Jerser City were general order goods and regard the order of the collector removing them to New York as thawise and detrimental anake to the littlefels of commerce and the government. While confident that the order is issued with the Lieut And Most Honorals Honorals and the confident that the order is issued with the committee have been unable to discover sufficient reactors for its issue or results which make its continuance endurable. The expenses of handling and carrage caused by the distance of general order stores from the docks is generally recognized as one of the greatest objections to the present system.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Last Night's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 3-Midnight. The conference committees on the Deficiency, River, and Harber and Navai Appropriation bills submitted their re-

ports, which were adopted. THE ARMY APPROPRIATION MILL After a recess of one hour, the Senate, at six P. M. to up the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. The provision relating to the payment of claims in the South, after discussion, was concurred in—yeas 25, mays 21.

The provision relating to the payment of claims in the South, after discussion, was concurred in—yeas 25, nays 21.

The consideration of the Sandry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Colt. said it had been impossible in the press of business upon the Committee on Appropriations for them to examine any of the numerous amendments to the bill of which notice had been given. He entreated Senators not to attempt to load down the bill by insisting on these amendments, but to withhold them until next seasion, as otherwise the bill would be lost.

Mr. Morron presented the credentials of General Joseph J. Reynolds as Senator elect from the Elate of Texas for six years, from March 4, in place of Mr. Hamilton, who claims to have been re-elected. Read and laid upon the table.

THE GLADES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE ADMIRAL.

Mr. Nyr, from the conference committee on the bill to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy, reported they were unable to agree, when the Senate insisted on its amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 8-Mignight. In the course of an exciting discussion upon the appropria-tion for the wings of the new State Department building, Mr. Cox asked Mr. Locan if he knew the parties whom he

Mr. Logan-Ves, sir: but that is not the question here. If but the fact that the conference committee does not designate the materia for this building raises in my mind the inquiry whether this is not a job.

Mr. COX—Has the Presidens of the United States any in

Mr. Cox—Has the President of the Utilited States any in terest in it?

Mr. Logan—I do not know whether he has or not. If he has he will not give it to you. Laughter.)

Mr. Cox—Has General Butter?

The controversy, which was growing more animated every moment, and which was creating great interest and excitement on the Boor and in the crowded galleries, was interrupted at this point by the Speaker, who called Mr. Cox to order in connection with his alimiton to the President, and said he could not permitted tremarks to be made.

Mr. Logan—I am not using the name of any person or intending to use the name of any person in connection with this matter, and it is an insult to any man on this floor for another man to attempt to thrust into his mouth words or ideas which he does not intend to convey.

Mr. Cox—If the gentleman is not with the administration he is against it.

Mr. Logan, without noticing and perhaps without hearing the interruption, went on to say that he did not impugn the motives of any one, but only called the attention of the House to the fact. So far as the President of the United States was concerned, he was not here to assaid him—the President was a better man than those who assaided him—a much better man.

Mr. Cox.—The gentleman's instruction was that somebody

Premient was a better man than those who assailed him—
a much better man.

Mr. Cox.—The gentleman's instinuation was that somebody
connected with the government was interested in this stone,
and I desire to know who that person is.

Mr. Loga.—Go and find out and you will know. (Laughter.) He objected to the provision about the judges' salarice, contending that it made an improper discrimination
against the judges of the court of Chaims and of the Supreme
Court of the District of Columbia. He concluded by saying
that it would be better for the country and better for the
republican party to lay the bill on the table and let the next
Congress set up a bill which would not rob the people as
this bill preposed.

Mr Saideen stated, for the information of Mr. Logan,
that no amount of appropriations made for Washington city
would stand in that gentleman's way in regard to his project
for the removal of the capital.

Mr. Monoan, a member of the conference committee, argued against the report, particularly in reference to the State
Department building, which, he said, would cost \$10,00,000,
t Mr. Dawrse expressed his dissent from some of the propositions in the conference report, but argued that under all
the circumstances it was better for the House to agree to it,
as a conterence report was in its very nature a thing of
mutual concession.

Mr. Cox argued that as a new Congress was to meet to-

outual concession. Mr. Cox argued that as a new Congress was to meet to-norrow this bill of abominations should be allowed to go

morrow this bit of acoustic cover.

Mr. Logan—I think so, too.

Mr. Cox—What does the gentleman from Illinois mean by this redstone ring, or this Seneca ring? Who is in it? This Bouse or the lobby, at least, is rotten with the gilded flues of corruption, coliccied by the legislation of Congress. Let this bill, therefore, remain until it can be examined. Let these innuendoes against the honor of the President of the United States, and which have not been decide here, be examined.

The control of the co

Mr. COX—The language which I uses was in reference to the looby, whose members are in our offices, swarming all around here like the lice and frogs of Egypt. I stand here for the people who are overfayed and almost broken down by the burdens of taxaticn. You do not lighten those burdens, but you make them heavier.

Mr. Sarsenn declared that the bill did not contain a single job, and that, with the exception of the item for the State Department building, it was entirely for the ordinary civil expenses of the government. There was no warrant at all for the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox). There was nothing in the character of the members of the House to warrant the idea that corruption was rank in this body or that there were corrupt men in the lobby.

Mr. COX—The insinuation came from your own side.

Mr. SARGENT—I do not know what the insituation meant.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I want to know if the gentleman (Mr. Sargent takes issue with the gentleman from Illinois says is untrue.

Mr. SARGENT—I will not deny it for you. I deny it for myself. I deny it for the body of this lique. You can make such reply to it as you see id.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The gentleman from Illinois spoke of a ring ontside which owns the red stone, and the gentleman field so deay in.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The gentleman from Illinois spoke of a ring ontside which owns the red stone, and the gentleman field so deay in.

The committee of conference on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill made a report.

Mr. POTTER protested against the conference report was agreed to—yeas 107, nays 85.

THE RIVER AND HARHOR ELLL—THE CHANNEL AT HELL GATE.

Mr. POTTER protested against the conference report as appropriating only \$250,600 for the most important public work in the country, the channel at He I Gate, while it appropriated \$152,000 for Dunuth and Superior City, two rival towns near each other, on Lake Superior, which had no commerce, but only expected to have commerce in the future.

nture.
The conference report was agreed to.
Conference reports were also made on the Deficiency bill not the Navai Appropriation bill, and were agreed to.
Mr. LOGAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the coate bill relating to the Central branch of the Union Pacific

Senate bil relating to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Kaliroan Company.

Mr. VAN WISE-Plat is the same bill that has been voted down six times this session.

The motion was rejected.

THE GEORGIA DELEGATION AGAIN.

Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to ray to Mr. Young, Representative from Georgia, his full compensation for the present Congress, and to the other Georgia members one year's pay and one travel.

Mr. RANDALL stated that one of the Georgia members, Mr. Whiteley, had been juid a large sum as a contestant in the Senate, and he protested against his being paid as a member of the House for the same time.

Mr. PETERS said that the question was whether these members should be paid for two years or for one, and the Judiciary Committee was satisfied at their taking one year's pay.

Judiciary Committee was satisfied at their taking one year's pay.

Mr. STEVENSON remarked that the resolution would take \$85,000 out of the Treasury.

Mr. PETERS explained that the Georgia members of the last Congress had been elected for the two Congresses, but wore refused their seats in the present Congress. Mr. Toung had been re-elected and was entitled to pay for the whole Congress. The others were not elected until last December, and although the precedents were in favor of their being paid for the whole Congress, they were willing to take it for one year. After further discussion the resolution was adopted.

All the appreciates have been finally disposed of on reports of congress and the second of the condition was adopted.

THE INLIA S.

Trouble with the Arizona Tribes-A Series of

Almanac for New York-This Day. Robberies and Murders. WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871. A private letter has been received here from

Florence, Arizona, in which the writer says: Florence, Arizona, in which the writer says.—
The Indians are worse in Arizona to-day than they have ever been before. Within the past two weeks they have ever been before. Within the past two weeks they have attacked and killed or captured three different parties within twenty miles of this place. One party of four men, in charge of two five-innel teams laden with barley—one of the staple products of the Territory—was attacked, and one man killed, the others escaping after a vigorous flight. A day or two subsequently the Indians attacked a foraging party, consisting of three men, with a four-horse team. Two of the men were killed and the team captured. The next we heard of the Indians was that they killed two men who were passing on horse-back from secatan to Salt river.

THE LATE FIRE IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.

By the fire at Morristown on Thursday morning early five stores were destroyed and the Post damaged so that new quarters had to be hunted up. The loss is estimated to be about \$69,000, about two-thirds insured. Carelessness about a stovepipe is believed to Carclessness about a stovepipe is believed to have been the origin of the configuration. The losers and their losses and insurances are as follows:
Mr. J. Johnson's stock was estimated at \$5,000—loss \$1,000; insured for \$3,000. H. G. Emmei's stock and fixtures were valued at \$1,700; fully insured. Samuel Jones stock of inquers, &c., was valued at \$30,000; insured for \$25,000. Samuel Sam's stock of dry geods, clothing, &c., was valued at \$1,000, nearly all of which was saved in a damaged state; insured for \$6,000. Applies Eriant's confectionery—loss \$250; insured.

The First Full Meeting to be Held To-Day.

Sir Stafford Northcole Visiting the Capitol-Growing Feeling Among Public Men Against the Secret Character of the Meetings-How Sir John A. Macdonald Thinks on the Fishery Question-A Determined Fight for Equivalents to be Made - The Treaty to Await the Ratification of the New Dominion Parliament.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871. The Joint Righ Commission will meet to-morrow That will be the first opportunity that has been afforded to have all the members on both sides organization than for business. The regular business will be commenced on Monday. THE FIRST POINT

to be settled is what are the questions to be considered. That is a subject about which some discussion is expected. SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

the last arrival on the British side, made some visits to-day in company with Sir Edward Thornton, and, among other objects of interest, took a look at the Capitol and at both Houses of Congress in

Considerable attention has been attracted to The messenger of the British Legation arrived here last night from New York, with the

MAIL FROM THE HOME GOVERNMENT. received by the steamer Russia, in which was a large number of documents relating to the work of

the Joint High Commission.

Lord Tenterden, the secretary of the British Commissioners, has, since his arrival here, been constantly engaged in the preparation of papers for the use of the British members of the Commission. It is understood that Sir Stafford Northcote brought with him a brief of the questions to be discussed before the High Commission, which was the subject of examination to-day at the residence of the British Commissioners.
Viscount Goderich, who went to Marlboro this

morning, with Albert Woodley on a hunting expedition, returned here to-night with a splendid bag of game. The fact that a German representative of

THE BRITISH NOBILITY was in town attracted the attention of the curious at Marlboro, and the Viscount expressed his surprise at the impertinence of some of the Marylanders, who wanted to buy his gun. To-morrow night the British Commissioners will have another dinner at their residence, and on Monday Earl de Grey, on behalf of his associates, will entertain a few invited guests.

THE FOSITION OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD on the Commission. The ideas of the Canadian government on that subject are shown in the following extract from one of its official organs:-

The reasons which the home government had for appoing the Premier of Canada a member of the Joint High Co ing the Premier of Canada a member of the Joint High Commission must have been the consideration that he theroughly understood the subject, that his knowledge could be depended upon to guide the other members in settling the facts which would form the basis of discussion, and in estimating the equivarient which must be demanded for any concession which it might be found politic to make. We know that the whole subject will be discussed upon its merits, that England will not advance her interests at the expense of our, that if any concession of fishery privileges is made to the Americans it will be in exchange for an equivalent, and that if such a calamity as war should come Canada will be protected by the whole strength of the British empire.

Sir John himself, in explaining his position last week to the Canadian Parlicement, said.

week to the Canadian Parliament, said:-It had been announced in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons that the action of the Commission was not final, but would be referred to her Majosty's government for approval. In 1887 there had been a fishery commission in which England and France were concerned. The English Parliament passed a law on the subject, but France did not, and so the law was inoperative. The cases of England and France and Canada and the United States were precisely analogous. The suggestions of the Washington Commission could not be made law unless ratified by the Parliament of Canada, so that there was no risk in the matter. From these utterances it will be seen that Canada does not intend to be a passive spectator in this

Joint High Commission, and as Sir John Macdonald is a man of marked ability he will doubtless make a

vigorous FIGHT FOR RQUIVALENTS. That, however, is a doctrine which finds no favor with the leading men in Congress, who consider that Canada has already, in the bonding system. transit trade and use of our lake ports as ports of entry, more than equivalent for any fishery arrangements that may be agreed upon.

THE SENSE OF THE NEW CONGRESS will be taken at an early day upon these subjects. he secret character of the Commission is not favorably regarded by leading men in Congress, who believe that in questions affecting the American people the mysterious forms of monarchical diplomacy are unsuited to our form of government, especially when the Commissioners are not what can be called representative men. While in England and other monarchical countries

THE WILL OF THE SOVEREIGN is conclusive, and no power is given to the representatives of the people in reviewing treaties, it is shown that under the American constitution the Executive is not entrusted with such power, because it was intended that it should be possess alone by the representatives of the people in the senate. Hence it is contended that the only substantial purpose of holding the session in Washingon should have been to enable American Commis sioners to consult with the leading men of the country step by step, and the strict obligation of secrecy at the outset defeats this object. Views of the Pall Mall Gazette on the Ala-

bama Claims. LONDON, March 2, 1871.

The Pau Man Gazette expresses the bellef that the High Commission now in session in Washington, avoiding all difficulties as to the distribution of the Alabama claims, will agree to pay a round sum of money, leaving the division of the same to the United States government.

PROPABLE MURDER IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

At fiteen minutes past ten o'clock last night Patrick Murray, aged sixteen, of No. 466 West Six-teenth street, got into an altercation with two unteenth street, got into an altercation with two un-known Italian musicians at the corner of Sixteenth street and Tenth avenue, during which the largest of the two stabbed Murray in the left breast, inflict-ing, it is teared, a fatal wound. The musicians after committing the assault succeeded in making their escape, and are still at large, aurray was removed to the Sixteenth precinct station house, attended by a physician and sent home.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

About half-past eleven o'clock last night Peter McClosker, a young man residing at No. 356 First avenue, while standing in front of the dining saloon 876 Fourth avenue, was stabled in the neck by a man named Speck, who then made his escape.

SHIPPING NEWS

Sun rises...... 6 30 | Moon sets...morn 5 18 Sun sets...... 5 55 | High water.morn 6 23

OCEAN STEAMERS. DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Anglia	Mar 4	[Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Mar 4	Liverpool	1b Broadway
Helvetia	Mar 4	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
America	Mar 4	Bremen	168 Broad st.
City of Baltim're	Mar 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Mar 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of London		Liverpool	16 Broadway.
India	Mar 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
1)enmark	Mar 11	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Minnesota	Mar 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels.	Mar 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Mar 18	Glasgow.,	7 Bowling Green
Idabo		Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Mar 25	Havre	58 Broadway.
Columbia	Mar 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 3, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamsbip Anglia (Br), Craig, Glasgow-Henderson Bros. Ship Endeavour, Warland, Hong Kong and Shanghae-F Pathaway. Baih wag nola (Er), Brown, Liverpool Arkell & Tuits, Bark J & Pontoppidan (Dan), Nissan, Antwerp-Funch, Edye & Co. Eark Johannes (NG). Rlockgeter, Bremen-Huffer, Toel &

Co.
Bark La Ciguena, Ross, Leghorn-Lawrence, Giles & Co.
Bark Imperador, Heard, Fernambuco via Philadelphia—
Hicks & Beil.
Bark Evening Star (Br), Chick, Si Jago de Cuba-Waydeil
& Ca.

Brig Alexandra, Winterwood, Queenstown or Falmouthert Dillon, Blatchford, Elsinore for orders-Evall & Co. Brauch, Sanford, Savanilla and Santa Martha—D De

Brig Brauch, Sanford, Savanilla and Santa Andreas Chastro & Co.

Brig Bailmas, Lund, Parse-L E Amsinch. & Co.

Brig Cleo (Br), Corbett, St Ruts-Peniston & Co.

Schr Mattle A Franklin, Purvere, Cadiz-E Crowell & Co.

Schr Henry Farker, Beers, Demsarara-Eawin Rowe & Co.

Schr Java (Br), Parsons, Harbor Grace, NF-R P Currie,

Schr Java (Br), Parsons, Harbor Grace, NF-R P Currie,

Schr Wulton, Boya, Charleston-Benley, Miller & Co.

Schr Commerce, Schr Allia, Reed Raitman, Williamers,

Schr Auna M Nash, Mayo, Baitmorg, Williamers,

Schr Auna M Nash, Mayo, Baitmorg, Williamers,

Schr Auna M Nash, Mayo, Baitmorg, Williamers,

Schr Energy, Markeson, Gloucester-R J Godwid & Schr

Schr Energy & Grant R Gran

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE BERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Wyoning (Br), Whineray, Liverpool Feb 18 and Queenstown 20th, with mose and 219 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Feb 23, 5 AM, 1at 48 20, ion 29 19, passed steamship Newada, hence for Liverpool; 28th, lat 48 20, ion 20 19, passed steamship Newada, hence for Liverpool in 25th, lat 48 20, ion bl 40, an Anchor line steamer, bound E. Steamship Denmark (Br), Andrews, Liverpool Feb 15 and Queenstown 18th, with mose and 184 passengers, to FW Hurst. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage. Steamship Hansa, NG, Brickenstein, Bremen Feb 16 and Southampton 18th, with mose and 315 passengers, to Ocirichs & Co. Steamship Hansa (NG), Brickenstein, Bremen Feb 18 and Suthampton 18th, with mide and 315 passengers, to Gelrichs & Co.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina 75 hours, with mide and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb 28, with midee and passengers, to Murray, Ferras & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb 28, with midee and passengers, to Murray, Ferras & Co.

Steamship Counter, Jones, Fhiladeipala, with midee, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Fhiladeipala, with midee, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship The Calipid Riv, Ritson, Foochow Dee 6 and Sharps Feak 7th, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong NE monocons down the China Sea; off Gasser reef, before reported). Passed Anjier Dee I7; SW winds from thence to lat 13 S, Ion 99 E; moderate SE trades in the Indian Ocean; made S Africa-Jan 14 and passed Cape of Good Hope on the 18th Had light SE trades in the Atlantic, trossed the equator Feb 11 in 1on 34 W and was becalmed three days; got the NE trades on 14th, int 25 NN, Ion 88 W; Feb 28th, 1at 22, Ion 73, had a heavy gale, commencing at SW and ending at NNW; 24 inst, Barnegat bearing, N 30 miles, took a pilot from boat Fannie (No 17); Jan 12, lat 33 30 S, Ion 30 30 E, spoke ship Mary Whitinge, from Shanghae for New York; 13th, lat 38 4, Ion 28 E, ship Hudson Br., from Calcutta for New York; 42 days out; 14th, lat 34 85 ion 125 de E, ship Lord Strathmairn (Br., from, Calcutta for Dundee; 17th, off Cape Aguilhas, bark Aureite Grip, From Saurabaga for Roston, 65 days out; 18th, at 34 S, Ion 16 30 E, ally Monmouthshire (Br.), from Calcutts for London; Feb 16, lat 9 N, 100 41 64 W, bark Aueveca (Br.), from Saurabaga for Bratol, Eng. (17 days out; 18th, 18

suear and melado, to order—vessel to Winchester & Town. Feb 28, int 29 12, lon 79 16, spoke schr David Baboock, from New Orleans for—

Bark Eliza Barsa (Sr), Vessy, Bermuda 6 days, with produce, to Jones & Lough.

Brig Hedwig (Dan), Jorgensen, Maracatho 19 days, with coffee, to L E Amsinek & Co—vessel to order. Had variable weather; 3 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Onalaska (of Boston), Wheeler, Caibarien 8 days, with sugar, to 8 C Loud & Co. Had variable weather; was four days north of Hatteras.

Brig Signal (Br), Saunders, Cardenas 7 days, with sugar, Ac, to Youngs, Smith & Co—vessel to Jas W Elwell & Co. Had good weather.

Brig Magrie Gross (Br), Gross, Cardenas 11 days, with melado, to order—vessel to master. Been 4 days north or Hatteras, with heavy weather; split upper foretopsall.

Brig Magrie Hommstom, Fountain, Cardenas, 7 days, with sugar and molasses, to E Colcord—vessel to JW Elwell & Co. Had fine weather; 2 days north of Hatteras, with sugar and molasses, to E Oddord—vessel to JW Elwell & Co. Had fine weather; 3 days north of Hatteras, with strong weaterly winds.

Brig Me Pennell (of Harrington), Eaton, Matanzas, 9 days, with molasses, to P H Howell, Son & Co—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine y SW Matanzas, 9 days, with molasses, to P H Howell, Son & Co—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy SW and NW winds; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Sch Anthea Godfrey (of Wilmington, Del), Godfrey, Tam-

latters.

Schr Anthea Godfrey (of Wilmington, Del), Godfrey, Tamico 23 days, with hides, Ac. to Brugiere A Theoaud—ressel o Evans, Ball & Co. Had heavy E and ESE winds in the Gulf of Mexico; then one weather; 4 days north of Hat-Soil of Mexico; then the weather.

Schr Laura Pride (Br), Scopean, Maracaibo 20 days, with fostic, &c. to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lough, Had variable weather.

Schr Chillier (of Bangor), Mitchell, Aux Cayes 17 days, with logwood, to Morris & Barton—vessel to H W Lond & Co. Schr Mary C Collins (of Philadelphia), Endicott, St Martins 13 days, with salt and cotton seed to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to 1 M Linard. Had fine woather; 3 days north son.-vessel to I M Linard. Had but the first seem of Hatterna.

Schr Minnie Repplier (of Philadelphia), Weeks, Clenfuegos 12 days, with sugar to Maitland, Pheips & Co. 1st inst, 20 miles S of Cape Hatterna, saw schrs R W Huddell and Louisa

Prazer, both bound S.
Schr Frank & Nelle (of Rockland), Bean. Cardenas, 9 days, with molasses, to master. Had variable weather; 4 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Nelle Starr (of Portland), Poland, Cardenas 7 days. with molasses to B H Howell, Sons & Co-vessel to master.
Schr Moses D Bramhail, Stout, Savannah, 4 days with lumber, to Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Quoddy, Fanning, Brunswick, Ga, 8 days, with lumber, to master. her, to master.
Schr Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Charleston, 5 days, with soliton, to Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Mary J Russell, Smith, Wilmington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores to Murray - vensel to Overton & Hawkins.
Schr Nellle Potter, Gaskill, Wilmington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores to Zopher Mills—vessel to W k Himman & Co.
Sohr Lebannah, Delany, York River, Va, 2 days, with iumber, to S C Loud & Co. The bark Union, which arrived 2d inst, is consigned to H J De Wolf & Co.

The schr Angle Amsbury, which arrived 2d mat from Car-lenss, is consigned to John S Ingraham & Co.

Passed Through Hell Gate. BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Anna Borland, Lawrence, Botton for New York.
Schr John M Pisk, Chase, Fall River for Newcastle, Del.
Schr Robert Pettis, Ellis, Providence for Virginia.
Schr JM Fitzpbirck, Smith, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Marfetta Smith, Peliston, New London for New York,
Schr Wm Rialey, Cobb, New London for New York,
Schr DComstock, Jackson, New London for New York,
Schr Frankim D Nelson, Crocker, New London for New
York. York.
Schr David Sprague, Harlow, New London for New York.
with figh to Baker & Co.
Schr Village Queen, Conklin, New London for Philadelhila.

hia.
Schr Mary A Hyer, Butler, New Haven for New York.
Schr Arabella, Osoper, New Hareu for New York.
Schr Aunie Fredmore, Fredmore, New Haven for New rk.
Sehr Fashion, Carberry, New Haven for New York.
Sehr Martha P King, Swift, New Haven for New York.
Sehr John Brooks, Fox, New Haven for Jersey City.
Sehr Connecticut, Davidson, New Haven for Hoboken,
Sehr Thomas E Cabill, Hallock, New Haven for Elizabe

port. Schr Julia A Tate, Tate, Bridgeport for New York, in bal-Schr Maria F Hearn, Morrill, Stamford for New York.
Schr Maria F Hearn, Morrill, Stamford for New York,
Schr Talma, Prior, New Rochelle for New York,
Schr Talma, Prior, New York,
Schr Talma, New York,
Schr Talma, New Yo Schr Almira Wooley, King, Greenport for Baltimore. Schr Francis B Hallock, Hallock, Huntington for New York. Schr Alice Scranton, Seward, Stony Creek for Staten

Island.
Yacht Phantom, Comstock, New London for New York.
Stoamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with
make and passengers. muse and passengers.

BOUND EAST,

Brig Zoe (Br), Hattield, New York for St John, NB.
Schr G B Trigg. Liligan, Virginia for Stamford.
Schr Francis Freich, Morton, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Pisher, Hoods, Baltimore for Plymouth,
Schr Blass Bunlon, Campbell, Anboy for Norwich.
Schr Blas Bunlon, Campbell, Anboy for Norwich.
Schr Wind, Bartlett, Port Johnson for Norwich.
Schr Richmond, Guptlil, New York for Boston.
Schr John D Griffin, Gould, New York for Salem.

SAILED

Steamship Virginia, for Liverpool.

Sailed 2d, US storeship Supply, for Havre; ship Timour, The following vessels are anchored at Quarantine, detained by unfavorable weather:—Barks Herkules, for Lishon; Al-exander, Antwerp: Nicoline, Copenhagen; Contest, Rio Ja-neiro; Rhea, Wilmington, NC; Lucy A Nickels, Baltimore; brig Diana, Gibraitar.

Marine Disasters. STEAMBIIF CORDELIA (Br), before reported ashore at Wells Beach, has had cargo discharged on the beach, and the Coast Wrecking Co have contracted to get the vessel off for a percentage.

Miscellaneous Capt Vesey, of the bark Eliza Barse, from Bermuda, has our thanks for favors.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Catharine

Whiting, from Fernandina, for favors.
Purser C C Wildman, of the steamship Leo, from Savan-Furser C C Wildman, of the steamship Leo, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

SUPPLEMENT, dated March 1, of the American Lloyds
Universal Standard Record of Shipping, has been received
from T D Taylor, Director of the Association 35 Wall and
18 Broad streets. This Supplement contains over one hum
gred surveys, among which are those of some fine steamers
and ships.

The ship The Calinh arrived at this port yesierday from

The ship the third arrived at this port yesternay from Foochow in the remarkably quick time of 85 days.

Boilin MARY FARROW, Bagley, at Charleston from New York, reports during the passage one of the seamon had a miraculous escape, baring failen from the main crossites to the deck, and was five minutes after attending to his during main the same of the

Hes, uninjured.

Foreign Ports.

Anjier, Dec 29—Passed oy, schr Bere, Kent, from Hong Rong for Boston; Jan 8, ainge Annie Gray (Br), More, Shanghae for New York; White Swallow, Knowles, Manila to Boston.

Beyraour, Jan 21—In port bark Burnside, Pendergrace, from New York, dieg, to proceed to Licata, to load for Boston. on.

CALCUTTA, Jan 28.—Proceeding down the river, ships Plefades (Br), Pierce, for New York; David Brown, Nichols, for CALCUTTA, Jan 28—Proceeding down the river, ships Pleides (Br), Pierce, for New York; David Brown, Nichola, for
Boston.
Sailed from Saugor 24th, ship Mary Warren (Br), Lowe,
Philadelphia.

CAISARIEN, Feb 28—In port bark Era, McCullough, for
New York ldg; brigs Shannon, Ray, for do do; A L Falmer,
O'Conner, for Boston do; Dirigo, disg.
HAVANA, March 2—Arrived, steamship Missouri, Palmer,
New York in Nassau.

HALIFAZ, NB, March 2—Arrived, schr Freedom, Folker,
New York,
INAGUA, Feb 17—In port brigs Athalaska (Br), Langenter, INAGUA, Feb 17—In port brigs Athalaska (Br), LangenReston. New York.

1MASUA, Feb 17.—In port brigs Athainska (Br.), Langenburg, from Boston, arrived 15th, for New York idg, to sail about 20th; Cora (Br.), Henderson, from St Thomas, just arrived, to load for Boston; Risk (Br.), Whiton, from Nevassa for Londonderry.

MOVILLE, March 3-Arrived, steamship Caledonia (Br.), Ovenstone, New York (Feb 15) for Glasgow (and proceeded), MESSINA, Feb 8-Sailed, bark Young Turk, Nickerson, United States. United States.

In port 8th, bark Speed (Br), Larkin, for Boston, ready, MELEOTINEE, Dec 80—In port ships Phineas Pendieton, Pendieton: Matilda, Blake; Rutiano, Gardner, and Napier (Br.; Williams, unc., NEWCASTLE, NSW, Dec 7—Sailed, bark Chas Brewer, Grant, Valparaiso. Grant, Valparaiso.

SINGAPORE, Jan 18—In port ships Argonaut (Br), Baker, for Boston via Penang, idg.; Simoda, Johnson, for
fat or chtr.; barks Victor, Wass, for Beston; Polly Lewis,
Johnson, unc; Willy Rickmers (NG), Stoti, laid up, wig end
of war. Johnson, duc; with Archived, brig Magaguadavic, Sr John, NB, March 2—Arrived, brig Magaguadavic, Grant, Boston; 3d, schr G A Coonan, do.

TAMPICO, Feb 5—In port schr A M Everett (seized by the Mexican government).

American Ports. BOSTON, March 2—Arrived, schr Hiram Tucker, Curtis. BUSION, March 2-Arrived, schr Hilam Tucker, Curtis, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Bark Eleanor (Br), Maxwell, Kingston, Ja; brig Pavid Bugbee, Stapies, Barbadtos; schra Zeta Pal, Cook, St Pierre, Mart. Also cleared, bark Nannie T Bell, Knapp, Maianzas; schra J S Shindier, Lee, Richmond, Va; Freddle Walion, Rich. New Orleann; Sarah A Keed, Reed, Satilla Biver; John Pike, Nickersun, Philadelphia, 3d—Arrived, steamships Wm Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, Philadelphia; briga Little Annie (Br), Demerans; Lucida Bri, Bissell, Old Harbor, Ja; Galates, Bonaire; M H Morris, Cleafuegos; Tempest, Savannah; schra Uber, Hoyt, St Marc; S & Hudson, Gaveston; Mary B Howes, Howes, Ponce, PR; Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, Mirasene. Rowes, Howes, Tokey, Parch Seame, SaltTimore, March 2—Arrived, steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; origs Hiram Aulf, Tibbets, Cardens, John Sanderson (Sr), Coulter, Sagua; schra Windward, Ellis, Sagua; Charles Comerv, Pinkham, Jackson ville; Jachin, Kean, Belfast.

Cleares—Fleamship Cuba, Dukchart, Havana and New Syleans via Key West; bark Chiton (Br.), Gavet, Rio Jasefro; brig Sea (Norw, Nannp, Cork or Faimouth for orders; sear Lucia B Ives, Miller, New Haven.

Balled—Steamship Cuba, Havana and New Orleans: brig Dauntiess (Br.), Cork or Faimouth; sehr E & Brown, St Antrews, in tow of Delaney.

Steamer Geo Loary, from Norfolk, passed of Windmill Point; at midnight, steamer Berilo, for Bremen, arrive; of Thomes Point; at Shis AM, steamer European, for Liver pool, both inches hound down. sey City.

CHARLESTON, Peb 28—Arrived, sehr N W Smith, Tooker,
New York (not as before).

Cleared—Schr Jason, Wiley, New York via Georgetown,

York: bark Lord Raismore (Br), Huxford, Battimore, Penny York: bark Lord Raismore (Br), Huxford, Battimore, Penny C F Edwards, do; Ifle Savanana, Barkelling of the Stehmany Virginia, (of Philadelphia, EDIARTOWN, Peb 28 Arrived, schra Elizabeth Arcula-ting, Webster, New York for Portsmouth; Herald, Hall, do European (Br), Bouchette, from Baltimore for Liverpool; Cuba, from do for Havana.
FAIL RIVER, Feb 28—Arrived, schrs Igaac H Borden, Hadwin, New York; Louler Newton, Gray, do.
Arrived 28th, schr Lucy Jones, Muncey, Baltimore; Lucy Jones, Muncey; C C Smith, Philips, and Isaac H Borden, Hadwin, New York.
GALVESTON, Feb 21—Arrived, achrs Mary E Rankin, Fuller, Boston; 28th, Win G R Mowry, Eaton, New York.
Arrived at do March 2, steamship Tillie, Pariridge, New York.

Cleared 22d. barks Niord (Nor), Swendsen, Liverpool; 24th, Cleared 22d. barks Niord (Nor), Swendsen, Liverpool; 24th, Richd Pearce (Br), Rathburn, Austerdam; 25th, Jane Booli (Br), Ferguson, Liverpoil; Feasa (NG), Meentren, Bermen; Radavor, Mountford, Boito, Partyod, ateamship Bienville, NEW ORLEARS, Feb 26. Arrived, ateamship Bienville, Baker, New York. Below, coming up, achrs Filla Fish, Buckstone, From Porto Rico; Kake Brigham, McNear, from Boaton; Irene Messervey, Wall, from New York. March I. Salied, steamship Liberty, Reed, Havana and Baltimore via Key West. Also salled, steamship Liberty, Reed, Havana and Balti-nore via Key West. SOUTHWEST PASS, Peb 26—Arrived, brig Isis, Anderson,

Also salled, steamship Liberty, Reed, Havana and Baltimore via key West.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 28—Arrived, brig Isis, Anderson, Baltimore.

Salied—Steamships Lodona, Emily B Souder. Agnes, and Geo Cromwell; ships La Gloure, Kate Prince, Antonestie, and Beethoven; barks Limerick Lass, Isaac Lincoln, and Reunion; brig E H Kennew; schr E L Smith.

PASS-A-LOUTER, Feb 26—Arrived, sohrs Viliage Bride, McCarty, Rustan.

Salied—Brig Rustan; sebr R W Godfrey.

NEWBERN, March 2—Arrived, steamship Ellen S Terry, Bearse, New York (to sall on her return 3d).

NEWBERN, March 2—Arrived, brig Alex Williams, Saunders, Aguadilla, PR.

NEW BEDFORD, March 2—Salled, schrs Samuel C Hart, Keily, Philadelphia; Yankee Boy, Gill; Stephen Waterman, Chase; M Vassar, Yr. Kelly; Lady Antrim, Carter; Pacific, Ginn; Saran Knight, Tracy; Ruth Hodgsdon, Pendicton; Success, Sicharde; G W Kimball, Hall, and Mary Edward, Greenleaf, New York.

NEWPORT, March 2—Arrived, schrs L P Pharo, Anderson, Norfolk for Providence; J V Wellington, Parker, Rockport, Me, for Norfolk; Geo Deering, Willard, Portland for Philadelphia; Mille Washburn, Snow, and S E Davis, Halch, Provincetown for New York; Nadab, Chency, New Bedford for Newcastle, Del.

Salled—Schrs San Luis, Tompkins, Pall River for Kew York; Hlackstone, Wickson, Providence for Norfolk; Balkakman, Arnold, Warren for do.

In nort—Schr Maria, Lothrop, Providence for Norfolk; Balkakman, Arnold, Warren for do.

In nort—Schr Maria, Lothrop, Providence for Norfolk; Hankatone, Wickson, Providence for Tangier, Balkakman, Arnold, Warren for do.

In nort—Schr Maria, Lothrop, Providence for Norfolk; Hangle J Chadwick, Gage, Boston for Saltimore; S C Tyler, Barrett, do for Wilmington, NC; boute F Smith, Crie, do for New York; Frank Atwood, Higgina, 40 for Tangier, Barrett, do for Wilmington, NC; boute F Smith, Crie, do for New York; Frank Atwood, Higgina, 40 for Tangier, Son for Ycomico river; John M Fiske, Ghase, Fail River Tor New York; Frank Atwood, Higgina, 40 for Tangier, Son for Ycomico river; John M Fiske, more; M R Carlisis, Notany, Santa Sa Boston:

Guarca — Steamship Hercules, Doughty, New Orleans, via
Havana; ahip Armstrong, Owens, New Orleans, achrs Kate
Carleton Br. Armstrong, Owens, New Orleans, achrs Kate
Carleton Br. Armstrong, Owens, New Orleans, achrs Kate
Carleton Br. Armstrong, Martines, achronic Br. Hart, Forts
Carleton Br. Hartson, Hartson, Sate Carleton, Sat.

Arrived, ateamer Hunter, Harding, Providence; brigs
Win Robertson, Reed, Sompero; Velocity (Br., Darreil, Aguadilla, P. R.; Beauty (Br.) Shields, Matannas; sohr Ella
Matthews, McElwel, Charleston, Below, brigs S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, from Matanzas; Frank B. Allen, Clark,
from Carletons.

Mathews, Month of the Matanzaz; Frank B. March 2-A M.—Passed in yesterday, brig Herald, from Matanzaz. In harbor, 15 schrs.

3:30 P. M.—Brig Helios left for Philadelphia at 2 P. M.—Star P. M.—Brig Helios left for Philadelphia at 2 P. M.—Other vessels unchanged. Thick haze and smoke off shore.

Thermometer 60. Wind, SE. Thermometer 68.

At the Breakwater, 3d, brig Nancy Ross, from Turks Island for orders; schr J S Clark, from Vrginia for New York.

POUTLAND, March 1—Arrived, steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York; bark Daring, McDonald, Sagua; schrs Alice C Fox, Adams, Tangier; Sophic, Bunker, Baltimore.

Returned—Brig D S Soule.

Salled—Bark Tatay.

2d—Arrived, schra Casco Lodge, Pierce, Baltimore; Herald, Hall, New York.

Cleared—Bark Jas Duncan, Toddie, Cardenna; schrs Geo & Albert, Woodbury, and Nelhe Treat, Brackett, New York.

3d—Arrived, brig Beaver, Hoffman, Havana; schrs Sami Gilman, Baltimore; Lookout, Howes, Norfolk; Engle, Seavey, Baltimore; Grand Island, McIntyre, Rockport for New York.

Cleared—Bark Triumph, Cheney, Havana.
PROVIDENCE, March 2—Arrived, schr Little Lizzie, West. Norfolk.
Salled-Schrs Peebe & Emma Small, Kelley, Tangier; Marion Draper, Meady, New York; Pointer, Bater, New York;
Florence, Fargo, New York.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 3-Arrived, steamship Sacramento, from Panams (to sail on her return at 3 Pk of the th).
SAVANNAH, Feb 28.—Arrived, ship L B Gilchrist, Watts, zalno; bark Albert Ekward (Br). Thompson, Liverpool; chr Fred Spofford, Turner, New York (not Cork).
March 3.—Arrived, ship Juno (Br), Curry, Liverpool; brig March 8.—Arrived, ship Juno (Br), Curry, Liverpool; brig Fredins, Matanzas.

Cleared.—Barks Ida (Br), Roulston, Queenstown for orders: C O Whitmore, Humphrey, do do.

EATILLA, Feb 9.—Arrived, schr E H Holt, Hand, New York; Juth, brigs W D Andrews, do; 22d, Virginsa Dare, Rell, Baltimore; 24th, schr L S Davis, Bishop, Charleston (and cleared for Havana).

SALEM, March 1.—Arrived, schr J J Little, Bateman, Millville, NJ.

STONINGTON, March 2.—Arrived, schrs Ella F Coffin, Murray, New York; Niantic, Paddielord, do for Taunton.

VINEYARD HAVEN (late Holmes Hole), March I. PM.—

Murray, New York; Niantic, Paddieford, do for Taunton.
VINEYARD HAYEN (late Holmes' Hole;), March I, PM—
Arrived, achrs S S Hudson, Hudson, Galveston for Hoston;
Clara Merrick, Hand, Newcastle, Dei, for Newburyport;
Laura A Webb, Webb, Rockport, Me, for New York.
2d, 9 AM—No arrivals.
Salled—Brig Lucida (Br); schrs Jesse Hart 2d, Charles B
Rogers, Uber (Br), Sardinian. Mary Louisa, Hiswatha, Henrietta Simmons, M E Graham, Brandywine, Geo Nevenger,
A M Bliss, Senator Grimes, Anna Leiand, Maggie Cummins,
S S Hudson, Clara Merrick, Laura A Webb.
WILMINGTON, NC, March I—Arrived, brig Albert (NG),
Abrams, New York; schr H W McColley, Hubbard, Charloston.

on. 3d—Cleared, steamship Lucille, Baltimore. MISCRL CANROUS.

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